

Tarsi of posterior legs longer than tibia by length of tarsal claws, femur and tibia about equal. Upper claw of first and second pair cleft, rami equal in length with one ramus slightly stouter in male. In female one ramus slightly shorter and stouter than other ramus.

♀. Differs from male in having the club of antenna shorter than the stem, in the male longer than the stem. The eyes of the female are less prominent and separated by about twice their width, while in the male, eyes are convex and separated by less than twice their width.

Variations. The normal piceous color of the elytra is replaced by spots, splashes or streaks of testaceous coloring.

Systematic position. This species belongs in the *flavipennis* section as defined by Casey (1914)¹ and is closely related to *flavipennis* Burm., but is readily distinguished by its larger size, its darker thoracic coloration and the characteristic markings of the elytra.

Material. Described from 125 specimens. *Type* in the collection of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Paratypes will be deposited in United States National Museum. Described from specimens collected and reared during June and July. Locality, Riley and Clay Counties, Kansas.

A New Lycaenid (Lep.) from the Pacific Coast.

By CHAS. L. FOX, San Francisco, California.

Plebeius shasta comstocki new variety.

Separable from *shasta* and *minnehaha* by the much broader border on the outer margin of the upper side of the primaries in the male, brighter shade of color of the upper side of the female, different ground color and absence of white markings on the under side of both male and female.

♂.—Expanse 23 mm. *Upper side.* Primaries: color purplish blue; broad fuscous border on outer margin with slight ferruginous tinge twice as broad as in *shasta* averaging 2.5 mm. in width; fringes white, inside a narrow black line; black, reniform, discal spot. Secondaries: same color as primaries; fuscous border on outer margin half the width of that on primaries.

¹Casey, T. L. A Revision of the American species of Rutelinae, Dynastinae and Cetoniinae. Mem. Coleop. VI. 1915. pp. 1-394.

surmounted by row of dull orange lunules, the second from the angle larger and more conspicuous, partially enclosing black spots, followed on outer margin of each by a trace of white scales; fringes white; black discal spot smaller than on the primaries.

Under side. Primaries: color brownish gray (grayish white in *shasta*), bluish tinge at base; black spot near base; small inconspicuous spot above and below discal spot close to costal margin; transverse sinuous row of black spots midway between discal spot and outer margin bending most strongly towards the costal margin; beyond this a less conspicuous row of submarginal spots, followed by a row of still fainter spots becoming obsolete towards the tip; a distinct fine black line at base of fringes; fringes light brown becoming paler outwardly. Spots not distinctly edged with white as in *shasta* and *minnehaha*. Secondaries: same color as primaries; three spots more or less conspicuous near base; discal spot and transverse sinuous row of spots scarcely darker than the ground except large black spot close to costal margin; other margin with a series of round black spots bordered with pale metallic scales, each spot surmounted by a yellow lunule which is again surmounted by a small dark lunule; lacking accompanying row of white triangular spots found in *shasta* and *minnehaha*; fringes and marginal line as in primaries.

♀.—Expanse 23-25 mm. *Upper side.* Primaries: color a brighter reddish brown than in *shasta*, slightly tinged with blue at base; a narrow dark border on outer margin; black discal spot at apex of cell; fringes whitish brown. Secondaries: somewhat darker in color; discal spot inconspicuous; submarginal row of yellow lunules surmounting black spots brighter and more conspicuous than in *shasta*.

Under side. Primaries and secondaries similar to the male except that markings are more conspicuous and ground color brighter, having a slightly yellow hue. The white markings of *shasta* and *minnehaha* wanting.

Described from 26 males and 9 females taken at Glacier Point, Yosemite National Park, California, July 11, 1923, by Mr. J. D. Gunder.

Named for Dr. John A. Comstock, Director of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California.

Type: Male, and *allotype*, female, in the collection of Mr. J. D. Gunder, Pasadena, California. *Paratypes* in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, and Mr. J. D. Gunder.